

the final hearing on the petition when citizenship is conferred by the court. There is no provision for a person in the situation I have mentioned who becomes widowed just before the final hearing.

In my view, provision should be made to permit the naturalization of the surviving spouse of a U.S. citizen who dies during the period the citizen spouse is in an active duty status in the Armed Forces of the United States. In that direction, last Thursday I introduced H.R. 10135, a bill to amend the existing law. My bill would permit naturalization of such a person, male or female, upon compliance with the usual requirements of the naturalization law, except that the petitioner will be required to have resided in the United States for only 3 years after being lawfully admitted for permanent residence and to establish that he has lived in marital union with the deceased citizen spouse from the date of marriage until the date of death of the citizen spouse.

My bill specifically declares that no specified period of physical presence within the United States, or residence within the State in which the petition is filed, or specified period during which the citizen spouse was a citizen, or specified period of marital union with such citizen spouse, shall be required in respect to a petition for naturalization under the amendment provided by my bill.

I believe that there can be no question that the surviving spouse of a citizen who dies while on active duty in the Armed Forces should be given these exemptions in order to permit naturalization.

FORCES OF DISCORD AT WORK IN THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY

(Mr. FARBERSTEIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FARBERSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that the forces of discord are at work in the Middle East today. Arab regimes, for reasons of their domestic politics, are seeking to remedy their own internal instability by adventures abroad. Inevitably, the target for their aggression becomes Israel. Mr. Speaker, Israel is a peace-loving country. It has never made war without serious provocation, and I say that in full awareness of the events of 1956. Israel will not make war now unless it has absolutely no alternative. But we can be sure that, if called upon, Israel will respond to force with force—and will fight vigorously.

According to the latest dispatches, Premier Eshkol of Israel has offered to the Egyptian Government to withdraw Israeli forces from the Israel-Egypt frontier if President Nasser does the same. I note, Mr. Speaker, that Nasser's apparent objective in these troubled days is to move to the brink of war, not to withdraw from it. I am hopeful that the Eshkol offer is accepted, but I am not optimistic.

Mr. Speaker, I consider it essential at this juncture that the United States make use of its power and influence to restore the equilibrium in the Middle East. We Americans are both feared

and respected in that area of the world. We have a fleet with Marines at the ready to be introduced into areas of aggression if needed. We must be prepared to back up our words with deeds. Our warnings will not go unheeded, by one side or the other. I call on the President to make known at once that we will not stand for an invasion of one country by another in the Middle East. Our publicly stated commitment in 1950 against tolerating aggression by any nation in the Middle East must be publicly reiterated.

We have a commitment in the Middle East, Mr. Speaker. With Britain and France, we are committed to preserve the integrity of Israel. I am confident that we will not ignore that commitment. But, more important, I regard it as essential that there be no misunderstanding of our intentions.

Innumerable wars have begun by miscalculation. I fear that the Arab governments will misunderstand our silence. We must not convey the impression that failure to renew our commitment publicly means we will be indifferent to it. Once the aggressors recognize that the United States is serious, they will see how important it is for them to desist from their hostile behavior.

Finally, I ask, Mr. Speaker, that the American Government make overtures to the Government of the Soviet Union to cool off the situation in the Middle East if we have not already done so. We all know now that this has become a theater of the cold war, where the two blocs contend quietly for power and influence. But, Mr. Speaker, we have good reason to believe that the cold war has receded into history. This Government should notify the Soviet Government at once that it will use its good offices to reduce the chances of conflict in the Middle East if Moscow will do the same. While our eyes are fixed on a crisis on the opposite side of the globe, it is not inconceivable that world conflict could erupt inadvertently in the eastern Mediterranean. The Soviet Union should be made to understand that possibility, along the horrors that might ensue.

Our Government, Mr. Speaker, is in a unique position to influence events in the direction of peace. I call upon the President to act before it is too late.

IN A DIVERSE DISTRICT, THE PEOPLE SPEAK CLEARLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SCOTT] is recognized for 30 minutes.

(Mr. SCOTT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, this House should have "an immediate dependence on and an intimate sympathy with, the people," according to one of Virginia's famous sons, James Madison, in the Federalist Papers. He spoke of "the scheme of representation as a substitute for a meeting of the citizens in person."

I believe we all agree that the House of Representatives is closest to the people of all the parts of Federal Govern-

ment. We, as Representatives, are here to listen to the voices of the people, to understand, and to do their bidding.

We talk to the people who come in person to Capitol Hill. Some of us are fortunate enough to be able to go home each night to our districts, and to go out from our homes in the evenings and on the weekends to meet with the people. I have been grateful for the opportunity to meet a different group of people almost every evening of the week in the Eighth District of Virginia.

But try as we may, it is impossible to talk with every citizen of a congressional district and to learn his views. For that reason, many of us use the tool of the legislative questionnaire as a listening device.

This spring, I sent almost 150,000 questionnaires to homes in the district which sent me here. Answers have been received from more than 12 percent of these homes.

Before giving you their answers, let me tell you about the people I am privileged to represent in the Congress.

They are more than 525,000 citizens who live in a district which jumps rivers and fills three peninsulas. They are as diverse as America.

They are Government workers and military officers who may be your neighbors in Fairfax County. They are oystermen in Kilmarnock, beach-property owners in Colonial Beach, horsemen in Warrenton, insurance men in Leesburg, merchants in Fredericksburg, munitions workers at Dahlgren, menhaden fishermen in Reedville, farmers in Wheatland, civilian workers at Quantico, housewives near Mount Vernon. Some of them work at the jet age gates of the United States, at Dulles International Airport. Some live in that most contemporary of towns, Reston. Some live at the foot of the Appalachians and some at the rim of the Chesapeake. Some live near our State capital in Hanover, Goochland, and Louisa Counties. Ours is water sports territory, cattle country, a center of tourism, hunt country. It is border land, where Virginia meets Maryland and West Virginia. It is piedmont, and it is tidewater.

In the Washington suburbs, many of the people of the Eighth District are welcome newcomers. More than 25 percent of my constituents have moved to Virginia during the last decade.

One family in the Eighth District lives in a great house bought by their ancestors nine generations ago, when it was already 60 years old. Many other families received their questionnaires during their first weeks in new split levels where the yards were still bare and seeded.

Nearly 22 percent of the people in the Eighth District are Negroes.

More than half of the people in the Eighth District are no older than 34.

People in the Eighth District have grown up with a concern for philosophies of government. This was the part of America which produced George Washington, born at Wakefield in Westmoreland County. Men from our part of Virginia were signers of the Declaration of Independence. One Eighth District county is the only one ever to send to

May 22, 1967

H 5872

Washington a President of the United States and the Vice President who succeeded him, William Henry Harrison and John Tyler.

A Fredericksburg councilman helped to establish this Nation in foreign affairs. He was James Monroe, who held more high public offices than any American before or since, all beginning as an attorney in Fredericksburg.

Religion was an early factor in the life of our counties, and continues so. We belong to many churches and are overwhelmingly a religious people. The Baptists and Methodists are the greatest in numbers.

We have a history of commerce and seafaring. John Paul Jones first lived in America with his brother in Fredericksburg, and pioneer oceanographer Matthew Fontaine Maury was born nearby.

Our district knows about war and defense. The soil of these 20 counties has felt the feet of many soldiers, of more armies than have been concentrated on any other part of America. We have known invasion and occupation.

Guerrilla warfare is not new to us. Indian massacres created a no man's

land of part of our area, until the tough tenacity of the frontier men carried out what today we would call "pacification" of the area.

Men of my district marched with General Braddock and young George Washington in the French and Indian War. British soldiers camped on our soil during the Revolution and Benedict Arnold led an army ashore in Charles City County.

I might add that the flag burners' defiance toward patriotism is nothing new to us, either. As a gesture of insult toward patriotism, Benedict Arnold's men stacked and burned the family portraits of the patriotic Harrison family at Berkeley. The 18th century Berkeley violence was at a plantation in Charles City County.

We have known insurrection. Bacon's Rebellion sprang from our area.

The Civil War, fought when America had far fewer people, killed more Americans than have been lost in any of our other wars. That bloody conflict spilled its occupying armies across our counties, and its history is recorded at Manassas and elsewhere in our district.

Legislative questionnaire, spring 1967, Representative William L. Scott, 8th District, Virginia

[Figures are percentages]

	Yes	No
Do you approve of the administration's policy on the war in Vietnam?	58	42
Do you favor the increase in income taxes proposed by the President?	15	85
Should Government spending be cut?	93	7
If so, in what areas should cuts be made:		
Defense	20	80
Foreign aid	88	12
Space exploration	53	47
Welfare programs	80	20
Poverty programs	80	20
Highways	17	83
Agriculture	42	58
Education	19	81
Aid to cities	63	37
Beautification	70	30
Do you favor the principle of turning over to the States a fixed percentage of the returns from the Federal income tax with no strings attached?	68	32
Do you favor automatic increases in social security benefits whenever the cost of living rises by 3 percent?	70	30
Do you favor a tax credit for some portion of college tuition payment?	73	27
Do you favor the President's recent draft proposals?	52	48
Do you favor Federal gun control laws?	55	45
Do you favor the proposed Salem Church Dam on the Rappahannock River?	83	17
Do you favor the proposed Washington Country Parkway?	64	36
Do you favor the proposed Potomac River Basin development plan?	73	27

I would like to point out, Mr. Speaker, some of the areas where opinion seemed strongest.

The greatest intensity of feeling was on the subject of Government spending. The question: "Should Government spending be cut? The answers: Yes, 93 percent; No, 7 percent.

A Vienna lady said:

I feel the single most important thing for the Government to do is cut spending.

Where should the cuts come? In foreign aid, said 88 percent. In welfare and poverty programs, said 80 percent. In beautification, said 70 percent.

Where should cuts not be made? Not in defense, said 80 percent. Not in highways, said 83 percent. Not in education, said 81 percent of these voters.

The Eighth District is in the part of the Nation where the American system of education began. Nearly 20 percent of its present population is in the school system. And in this district where education is of such concern, the people are distressed at the difficulties some counties are experiencing because of the

harsh guidelines being laid down by the U.S. Office of Education.

Seventy-three percent of the people answered "Yes" to the question, "Do you favor a tax credit for some portion of the college tuition payment?" I agree, Mr. Speaker, that we should give an added incentive and encouragement to parents to send their children to college.

In answer to the question, "Do you favor the proposed Salem Church Dam on the Rappahannock River?" an overwhelming 83 percent said, "Yes." I introduced a bill to authorize this dam and the results indicate it is the most wanted Federal project in the Eighth District. Such a dam has been long needed and is recommended by the Chief of Engineers of the Department of the Army, and I certainly urge that it be given early consideration by this House. The request of 83 percent of the people of a congressional district should not be ignored, Mr. Speaker.

I joined with other Members of this body in introducing a bill to turn over

to the States a fixed percentage of the returns from the individual Federal income tax with no strings attached.

The people endorsed this plan by 68 percent in favor to 32 percent opposed when asked about it on our questionnaire, justifying the position of the sponsors.

Eighty-five percent answered "no" when asked, "Do you favor the increase in income taxes proposed by the President?"

They replied that cutting of expenses rather than increasing taxes is the only answer.

The matter of taxation and inflation drew a great deal of comment from these civic-minded citizens, willing to pay a fair share of taxes, but finding it increasingly difficult to pay greater amounts.

One lady wrote:

The middle-income workingman today is far worse off than either the wealthy or the low income man.